THE ROSENBERG CASE: HOW THE FBI GETS ITS WITNESSES — p. 5

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WAR & PEACE

Tension in Korea overshadows uneasy Japanese treaty talks

THE mask of benevolence slipped further off U.S. policy last week: in the face of a continuing Soviet campaign for peace through negotiation, Washington resorted to ever more open provocation.

• Czechoslovakia's new ambassador, Dr. Vladimir Prochazka, presented his credentials at the White House and "received such a tongue lashing from the President of the U.S. as a Missouri farmer usually reserves for his mule" (N.Y. **Daily News**). The episode recalled Hitler's tirade at Berchtesgaden in Feb. 1938 at Austria's Chancellor Schuschnigg—just before the invasion of Austria.

• The State Dept. threatened India with a "tough" policy for its sharp declination to attend the Japanese peace treaty talks. Congressmen, bewailing the $200,000,000 recently granted India for wheat, demanded an economic boycott. The N.Y. **Times** called Nehru "one of the great disappointments of the post war era." (Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, returning from an Asiatic trip, urged recognition of New China, was blasted by Sen. Connally (D-Tex.) for making "fool statements," told by Republicans to resign.)

• Congress passed the Battle Bill cutting any "ally" off the U.S. aid list unless it fulfilled to the letter U.S. policy of almost total embargo of the socialist world. The N.Y. **Times'** Michael Hoffman wrote from Geneva:

> **"All of the propaganda value of being able to say—as U.S. representatives from the President on down repeatedly said during the past few years—that the U.S. never dictated economic policies to the Marshall Plan participants has been completely lost."**

• Presidential adviser Harriman conferred with Tito (called the "most hated man in Yugoslavia" by ABC commentator Henry J. Taylor, a recent visitor there) and reached "a point where it is permissible to speak of an unwritten U.S.-Yugoslavia alliance" (N.Y. **Times**). The talks were followed by an additional $50,000,000 loan to Belgrade from U.S., Britain and France.

56 DAYS OF TALK: In the Far East, Washington's reluctance to end the Korean war, made clear in statements by top officials throughout the summer, took on the form of what seemed to be dangerous provocation. In the 56 days since the cease-fire talks began, 387 U.S. soldiers have been killed, 1,652 are missing, 3,262 wounded. Gen. Ridgeway said on Aug. 6: "If the end of the Korean war is worth so much to the Reds, they ought to be willing to pay a premium price" (N.Y. **World-Telegram**). The Pentagon-State Dept. strategy, described by the **Wall St. Journal**, Aug. 17, was "to demand more in the Korean talks than we expect the Communists ever to concede." These facts were significant:

• Washington has never publicly disclosed its demands at Kaesong. Two British correspondents with the Chinese—Allan Winnington and Wilfred Burchett—reported the U.S. had made only one offer: a demand for an additional 12,000 square kilometers of North Korea and later "adjustment on this basis." They quoted North Korea's chief negotiator Gen. Nam Il as repeatedly telling Adm. Joy:

> **"You are deceiving the world. Tell the world what you are telling me. You are ashamed to state your demands publicly."**

Gen. Ridgeway has not replied to the demand of the North Korean high command last week that he make public all texts exchanged between the two delegations.

Strict censorship has hidden the U.S. shift from willingness to settle on the 38th Parallel to Gen. MacArthur's position that "the 38th is indefensible." The UN briefing officer, according to Winington and Burchett, had a fight on his hand every night with UN newsmen "but so far the censor's pencil has won." When the talks moved into subcommittee there was a complete news blackout. All correspondents covering the talks are reported to be Americans; even Britain's Reuter's news agency was using an American.

• The North Koreans have accused the U.S. of a series of provocations, beginning with flights over Kaesong and strafing white-flagged convoys enroute to Kaesong. Among the charges were: ambush of a Chinese police patrol involving the death of its leader, Aug. 19; bombing of Kaesong Aug. 24 and Sept. 1; shooting of Korean and Chinese soldiers Aug. 30.

U.S. negotiators have not denied the incidents but have disclaimed responsibility. Adm. Joy originally attributed the killing of the Chinese platoon leader to South Korean guerrillas; later Ridgeway accused the North Koreans of faking the attack. The U.S. has also held the South Koreans (under U.S. command) responsible for the latest incidents. **The only non-American member of the UN delegation at Kaesong is Maj. Gen. Pak Sun-yup commander of the ROK 1st Division which operates in the trouble area. U.S. reporters have not been permitted to**

(Continued on Page 3)

RUN DOWN IN HANOVER, N.M.
Mrs. Consuela Martinez: broken leg

Composite by Robert Joyce

Lest we forget . . .

Remember Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura? When he arrived in the U.S. in February, 1941, he said: "Japan and the U.S. can avoid war if the U.S. does not take the initative." He really was a card. He was paying a call at the White House when the Japanese blasted us into the war at Pearl Harbor in Dec., 1941. This week—six years after Hitler's Japanese allies finished their work of killing and wounding 160,454 Americans on land and sea—Washington is twisting the collective arm of the "Free World" to accept a Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco providing for, among other things, a rearmed Japan. Said John Foster Dulles of the treaty: "Another unique feature is the proposed treatment of the so-called problem of Japanese rearmament. Usually victors impose treaty limitations. . . . We are planning a new and modern approach. . . ."

Kennecott settles, others hold out in nation-wide Mine-Mill strike

FOR the first time in history a nation-wide strike was called against the Big Four of the copper industry—Kennecott, Anaconda, Phelps-Dodge, American Smelting & Refining; 95% of U.S. copper production and refining, most production of lead and zinc were shut down. By Thursday—it began on Monday the 27th—President Truman had for the ninth time invoked the Taft-Hartley "national emergency" strike-breaking clause, named a board of inquiry to report to him by Tuesday. The government will then be free to order the men back to work for 80 days before they will be free to strike again if necessary. But there was speculation whether the hard-bitten hardrock miners would obey such an order; in Denver, president John Clark of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers said most of them were "out fishing."

KENNECOTT GIVES IN: First break in the strike came Friday when Kennecott, which produces about 35% of U.S. copper, reached an agreement with the union on a 19½c-an-hour package: 15c an hour in increases, 4½c an hour for a pension plan. Other companies rejected this settlement, arguing that it goes beyond what can be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board; they also objected to a clause permitting reopening of wage talks in six months. There was some talk that the Kennecott workers would walk out again if there were no industry-wide settlement.

Truman had first referred the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board as one "substantially threatening national defense," but the WSB declined to consider it without a resumption of work. Said Mine-Mill vice-pres. Orville Larson:

> **"We regret we cannot assure you our men will return to work until a satisfactory agreement is reached. . . . [The union] has wanted and still wants a contract, not a strike."**

"OUR SWORN ENEMIES": President Clark after the WSB hearing issued this statement:

> **We don't intend to have our collective bargaining done for us by the WSB, especially since our sworn enemies are part of it, and we don't intend to recommend an end to the stoppage unless the [Cyrus] Ching formula is accepted, or unless the normal processes of collective bargaining and mediation result in some other solution acceptable to our membership.**

The "sworn enemies": CIO and AFL members of the WSB. (CIO expelled Mine-Mill a year ago; since then its membership has been raided by some 17 other unions, both AFL and CIO.)

(Continued on Page 4)

Action, Paris

Is it necessary to . . . . read Russian . . . . plunge into special studies . . . thread caviar . . . do Cossack dances . . . to appreciate a glass of vodka?

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THE MAIL BAG

The Rosenberg Case

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I never heard of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg until their case appeared in the press. But with you I too have been "convinced of the overwhelming probability that they are completely innocent." Please find enclosed therefore $10 that I wish earmarked towards your fight in their behalf. Perhaps some other subscribers of your wonderful paper who also feel as we do would be willing to help save two small children from becoming orphans unjustly. For even if they are guilty of the offense with which they are charged, I (and many others whom I have spoken to) cannot understand their severe sentence in view of the mild sentences that were dealt out to proven traitors such as Tokyo Rose and others.

May God bless your efforts in their behalf with a speedy victory.

J. W.

●

I am sending you $25 for the Rosenberg fight you have started. I was sickening to live with the thought that parents of two small children (themselves children of elderly innocent people) should be made scapegoats in this hysteria.

L. G. Eskenazi

Will Joshua run?

CENTER SANDWICH, N.H.

In these dark and trying days there arises from countless hearts the prayer, "God send us a MAN to set the feet of America back in the paths of righteousness and honor." Outstanding as a man and leader of unfailing courage, a man who dares to speak out against war, who dares to fight against evil and to uphold the righteous cause of labor, is John L. Lewis of the Coal Miners whom he has led from the slough of despond and the mazes of injustice and exploitation to an honorable position in the field of labor. In this hour of greatest trial we see our America following step by step the path taken by Hitler because of the misleadership of the administration—because **Men today lack courage—the mother of all virtues.** Will John L. Lewis run for President to save America from going down the dread road of fascism? Like a Joshua of old to whom God said, "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest"—he could lead America into the promised land of hope and peace.

Irma C. Otto.

●

CHICAGO, ILL.

Here's the partial text of a letter I sent today to Mr. John L. Lewis:

"I am enthused by the proposal that you become a candidate for the Presidency: made in Mr. Leo Rabinowitz's letter in the GUARDIAN, Aug. 22.

"The bankruptcy of the two old parties has become apparent in the past few years. Their continued 'leadership' will mean the spilling of more American blood on foreign shores, continuation of the cold war, further reduction of the standard of living, further suppression of civil liberties, and continued sabotage of pro-labor and human welfare legislation.

"It is essential that the people be given an opportunity to oppose the disastrous old-party policies in the 1952 elections. You are the logical person to lead such a movement. Your life has been one of continuous activity for promotion of the general welfare. A John L. Lewis-Fred Stover (president of the Iowa Farmers Union) ticket would be an unbeatable labor-farmer combination.

Harold L. Blostein

Back from the dead

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

We contacted the families of the two POWs from San Antonio in recent issues of GUARDIAN and believe me, there was rejoicing in the land. In both cases, the families had been notified on Feb. 13 that the boys were "missing in action" and, having heard no further, had given them up for dead.

Harry Koger

How to stop it

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Our family have been reading the GUARDIAN for about a year now. We are very happy to have a paper that gives two sides to a story, as every story has.

Listening to a WGN news broadcast this morning, I was horrified to hear the reporter say many people want the atomic bomb used, and on Russia; also that it was Russia that framed the cease-fire talks in order to build ready for war. I don't believe a word of it.

My suggestion to help stop the war: in letter or petition form demand of President and all Congress that the U S Govt. take over and operate without profit all plants making implements of war, for duration of the "police action" and for all other times we become involved in war with any country.

Edna Neilsen

Daily Worker, London

"Dear Alfie, Be prepared for a witch-hunt among the Wolf Cubs in the free West."

The Noel Field case

LONG BEACH, N.Y.

Dr. Elsie H. Field of 208 W. High St., Urbana, Ill., wrote a letter to the N.Y. Times in connection with the Oatis affair. As you know, she has two brothers who have been detained in Czechoslovakia for the past two years, presumably on charges of spying. Dr. Field attacked the Czechoslovak government in her letter. On July 24, you printed an article "What the Press Did Not Tell About the Oatis Case." Your article was an apt reply to some of the charges contained in Dr. Field's letter to the **Times.** I mailed her this copy of the GUARDIAN with a suitable covering letter. She replied personally, and enclosed the attached statement which I am submitting to you.

Statement by Dr. Field:

"My brother, Noel H. Field, was seized in Czechoslovakia and has been held incommunicado for over two years. In the communist countries he has been charged repeatedly with being an American spy, but never has he been produced or tried or been allowed to speak for himself.

"In the United States he has been mentioned repeatedly among those involved in Soviet spy activities. Only Noel himself can give us the answer.

"There are many people, not limited to his friends, who are unwilling to condemn a man on charges as serious as those of being a Soviet spy, when the man himself cannot speak in his defense. The full facts will not be known till Noel Field can be given the opportunity to be heard in the United States.

"The only thing that makes sense to me is to make every effort to obtain his freedom and his return to this country."

Publication of this letter may convince Dr. Field that we progressives are not biased and will gladly give space to any reasonable statement made by people with whom we may disagree.

Selena Kellogg

Can't believe it

TOPEKA, KANS.

Your paper gets better and better but I find it impossible to believe, as stated in Ida Bachmann's article (Aug. 15), that American soldiers would commit the atrocities she quotes the North Koreans telling about. I don't believe it and think you are doing yourselves and paper wrong by printing it.

I don't doubt that the North Koreans said it and they may have believed it, but except in some case of individual sadism I just don't believe it. People would have to hate Americans to believe it and the way she tells it makes it sound as though the soldiers were officially ordered to commit atrocities. For the sake of the cause it would be better if you gave some sort of explanation. I am not for the sort of propaganda that tries to bring about changes by fomenting hatred of any people and particularly of our own soldiers and even their officers.

Helen J. Talbot

Our sin in Korea

MANHATTAN, KANS.

Numerous periodicals which were once devoted to the cause of the masses in America have, through fear and an attempt to maintain a semblance of "respectability," surrendered to the anti-communist jargon. The **New Republic** is an outstanding example.

The GUARDIAN performed an invaluable service in publishing such articles as the reports of Ida Bachmann. These give us a glimpse through the shameful "iron curtain" of propaganda maintained by the capitalist press of what has taken place in Korea. The weight of America's sin bears down on all of us, but especially on those who do enough of their own thinking to recognize our mad Korean venture as one of history's great crimes.

May leadership be forthcoming in the U.S. which will lead us back to sanity and an appreciation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Ernest B. Benne

Get busy

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Night letter to Trygve Lie, Secy. Gen., United Nations:

NOW WHO'S TELLING LIES? UNITED PRESS STORY TONIGHT STATES THE ALLIES REFUSE RETURN TO 38TH PARALLEL BECAUSE QUOTE INDEFENSIBLE UNQUOTE. SAME UNITED PRESS JUNE 26 QUOTED A HIGH BRITISH AUTHORITY AS SAYING QUOTE UN FORCES BUILDING PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS ON 38TH PARALLEL AND WILL FALL BACK TO THEM AT ONCE IF AN ARMISTICE CONCLUDED UNQUOTE. OBVIOUSLY UN DID NOT THEN CONSIDER 38TH PARALLEL IMPOSSIBLE OF DEFENSE. WHY THE CURRENT ALIBIS? I BELIEVE THE UN NEGOTIATING TEAM DELIBERATELY STALLING ON CEASEFIRE. GET BUSY. YOU CAN HAVE PEACE IF YOU WANT IT.

Erma Dutton

No comment

MARSHALL, MO.

Your paper is wonderful and the two issues (one showing Vinson with the glass and the next showing the two little Korean children), those would just about knock Christ plum off the Cross.

Mrs. Lois Jones

Lucky stars

TORONTO, CANADA

It is with a feeling of personal pride and deep satisfaction that I send you this money order for one year's sub. to that "Voice of Truth and Enlightenment in the U.S.A.," the GUARDIAN. The progressive and progressive-minded people of the U.S. should thank their lucky stars that such a ray of light and hope still exists in their country in this war-mad and blood-thirsty era.

M. Berke

Night out Oct. 12

If you're a New Yorker, or if you're going to be in New York on Columbus Day, save Oct. 12 for the GUARDIAN's first fall theater benefit that evening. The show is a bright new musical, **Paint Your Wagon,** by Frederick Lowe and Alan Jay Lerner, authors of the prize-winning **Brigadoon.** See next week's GUARDIAN for details, or call WO 4-1750 now.

When is David coming home?

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

I read about the Rosenberg children asking: when are Dad and Mother coming home? Well, dear little ones, I am asking when is my little David coming home from Korea, and how long will it be until my son James is shipped out from California to Korea. Mothers, how much longer will we go down in the dark valley of hell to bring our little boys into this world, then sell them for $10,000 or have them crippled in body and mind for nothing? I don't want to sell my children. I love them more than life. My friend's son was killed in Korea. She said he left five little orphans. Then she said: "But how many orphans are our boys' guns leaving in Korea?"

I swear we are living in the dark ages if we do have the A and H bombs to kill more and kill faster. We laugh at how women used to wear veils over their faces and weren't supposed to show their faces and how kings and queens kept their wealth in the family. I don't know whether this generation will be around or not, but the time will come when '50 and '51 will be spoken of as uncivilized times, when mothers would let a bunch of men take their children and kill them like chickens for profit. We are Americans. This is our country. We say we are Christians. We are supposed to go by the Bible. Remember, thou shalt not kill and blessed is the peace maker.

I have seen some of the boys back from the battles in Korea. They can't sit still, don't eat, can't sleep. They say American boys killed themselves, they were so shocked by the murdering over there. We have laws in America. If we kill we go to prison or to death. How in the name of God can a strip of water, say the Pacific, ease the pains of a bullet? They are just as dead when they die over there as they are over here. When a child is killed here we do something about it, but thousands are dying every day in Korea and men in this country are killing without knife or gun. For me, I am so dad burned sick of it I want to stop it. Let the ones that want to fight go fight themselves.

Mrs. S. Reece

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Tension is mounting on Korean front

(Continued from Page 1)

disclose this vital fact. (Pak Sun-yup served with the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria, later with Chiang Kai-shek.)

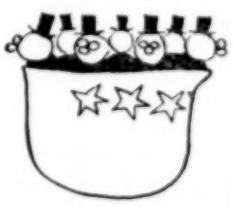
ANYTHING FOR A LAUGH: U.S. negotiators have refused to investigate the incidents further. Burchett wrote of a Kaesong bombing:

> **The whole population of Kaesong, including this correspondent, heard the low-circling plane, saw the bomb flashes, and heard the detonations and then the plane circling for its second run. . . . The Americans had to be dragged every step of the way to see the evidence. At first they refused to come at all. Then they laughed and jeered at every piece of evidence, the bomb craters, the pieces of shrapnel, and the remains of the napalm bomb. They rudely broke off the investigation half way and after dismissing Nam Il's protest as "ridiculous" left for camp. The Korean and Chinese liaison officers chased after them, brought three back and forced them to see more evidence, including a complete napalm bomb which had failed to explode. At this point, [Col.] Kinney refused to go further and said: "It's raining, let's call this off."**

The U.S. bombed Rashin, 17 miles from Russia, in a move "to impress both Russia and China with the fact that American air power may be stepped up and that perhaps targets even north of the border will be bombed. . . ." (David Lawrence, N.Y. **Herald Tribune**). It was also accused of sending bomber flights over Shanghai and Tsingtao; bombing a town in southeast Manchuria; sending two U.S. warships into China's territorial waters.

The **Wall St. Journal's** Ray Cromley Aug. 29 revealed that the U.S. is considering bombing the Soviet port of Vladivostok. He said:

> **Radical as this idea sounds, it's got strong support in the Pentagon, but it's a minority support yet, though worry over a sub attack is widespread.**



Declaring that "the tone of talks in the Pentagon and at the State Dept. is 'tough' and getting tougher," Cromley said the U.S. will bomb Manchuria if the truce talks fail and probably even though no air attack should come from there.

Dilemma and treaty

Washington's dilemma was that settlement of the Korean War would undermine its program for Asia embodied in the separate Japanese peace treaty it is forcing its reluctant allies to sign in San Francisco this week.

Opposing the treaty are the three great powers of Asia—China, India and the U.S.S.R., representing almost half the world's' population. The treaty is also opposed by a large segment of the Japanese people (a recent newspaper poll found more than half the people opposed to maintaining U.S. troops and bases there); by the people of the Commonwealth nations who fear Japanese militarism; by Indonesia, Burma, the Philippines, the Netherlands; by France (which wants reparations), Britain (which fears trade competition) and, according to the N.Y. **Times** by the Vatican.

(The Vatican has deposited in its account in the Chase National Bank millions of dollars in Japanese government bonds. Vatican opposition is therefore obscure since the only economic request in the treaty is for Japan to resume payment on the pre-war government bonds. The 6½% bonds rose recently from 56 to 104, the 5½% from 46 to 94—a killing for private bondholders and speculators.)

HOW DULLES DID IT: Original U.S.-British differences over Chinese participation were settled when the U.S. agreed Japan could sign with either Chinese government on conclusion of the general treaty. Last week several U.S. senators revealed that John Foster Dulles had told them Japan would

BURCHETT & WINNINGTON
The reporters make news

sign with Chiang but that public knowledge of the arrangement would make it difficult to get some nations to come to San Francisco.

Anne O'Hare McCormick said in the **Times** "that this conference in spite of the brave determination of the other nations to go ahead and make peace on their own is neverth less dominated by the Russians." The reason was suggested by the **Times'** Harrison Salisbury in Moscow who said Soviet ideas on the treaty "have a strong appeal" in Asia and will "win many supporters in Asiatic countries."

As the conference opened, the U.S. delegation had drawn up rules of procedure to confine Russian participation to one one-hour talk.

PLENTY OF PAPER: Treaties were being signed by the dozens: a U.S.-Philippines pact; a U.S. Australia-New Zealand pact; and following the general Japanese treaty there would be a U.S.-Japanese military pact. The N.Y. **Herald Tribune** said later on there would be pacts with Indo-China, Malaya, possibly Pakistan, India and China.

James Reston in the **Times** said the U.S. goal in the treaty was "to restore some kind of equilibrium" in Asia. But no amount of treaties could reverse the failure of U.S. policy in Asia. As the Conference opened, Russia's Stalin sent V-J greetings to China's Mao Tse-tung, giving assurances that the Soviet-Chinese alliance would maintain the peace in Asia.

ECONOMY

Citizen's war bill up; no end seen

APPROVING $7,300,000,000 in foreign military-economic aid, Congress brought to $70,000,000,000 the money voted for arms this fiscal year: a levy of $500 on every man, woman and child in the country. More was to come: the bill for the Korean War, undisclosed "extras" demanded by the Pentagon, including $30,000,000,000 for the air force. **U.S. News** (Aug. 24) said war spending authorized and under study totaled $108,000,000,000 this fiscal year —$720 per head.

While the speed of "the pump-priming mechanism of the future" accelerated, the industrial production index fell 4% in July to a low for the year of 213 (high: 223 in May). Inventories were at an all-time peak of $70,000,000,000; the mere problem of getting rid of stocks on hand clouded the economic horizon for the rest of the year. A seasonal pickup in sales was expected but not materializing. "Cash registers," said one business writer, "are becoming rusty with disuse."

Despite June cuts in civilian production, that sector of the economy was "over-producing" (the **Journal of Commerce** estimated) at the rate of $1,000,000 a month. "Over-production" in the midst of the war boom stemmed from falling living standard.

MORE & MORE, LESS & LESS: Four federal studies published last month showed the rich getting richer, the poor poorer:

- **The Federal Trade Comm. report** on the profit rate for 520 big companies found General Motors' 1950 rate was 37% of its entire investment (a rate at which GM investors get their whole investment back in 2 years, 9 months). For Dupont the rate of profit return was 34%; Corning Glass, 39.4%; Libby-Owens Glass, 30.3%; Radio Corp. of America, 29%; Chrysler, 26%.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimated first-half 1951 profits after taxes at an annual rate nearly 20% higher than for the same period in 1950—before taxes, 45% higher.
- Extraordinary profits resulted not only from higher prices but from speedup. A Labor Dept. study of 26 industries found that in 16, output per man-hour in 1950 was the highest on record; in 9, the increase was 10% or more. Increase in coking was 22%; in rayon and synthetic yarn, 19%; in steam railroads and copper mining, 14%; in paper and pulp, 11%.
- The Joint Committee on the Economic Report found 10,000,000 U.S. families—one in every four—living on $38 a week or less, meaning a pattern of "low wages, broken work, broken health, broken homes, handicaps in education and skills, and shortcomings in food and shelter." Half of U.S. families live on $57 a week or less.

ESCALATORS & PORK CHOPS: On top of the new control bill, which raises prices and last week's freight increases, postal and telegraph rate hikes were in the works. The Senate Finance Committee amended the House tax bill to ease the burden on corporations, increase it on low- and middle-income groups; voted to up sales taxes already in effect and add a 10% sales tax on electrical equipment.

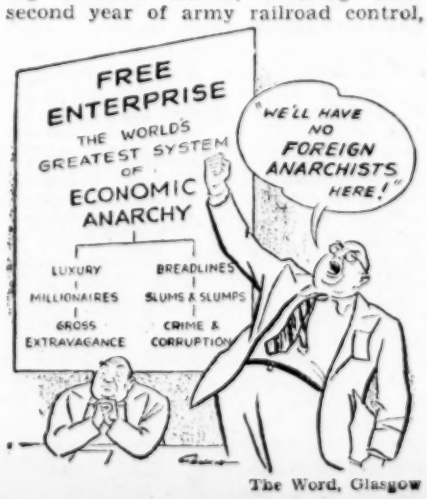
The Wage Stabilization Board set a new policy of tying wages to the cost-of-living index (shown by the United Electrical Workers to be a fraudulent measure of the cost of living). First effect was to chop 3c an hour off wage raises agreed upon by 75,000 west coast lumber workers. GM's Charles Wilson in the **Wall St. Journal** Aug. 30 expressed his company's satisfaction with the escalator clause: it

> **. . . tends to resist inflation to some extent since wages are only adjusted upward several months after the cost of living has increased and the facts recognized. In 1949 and the spring of 1950 wages were reduced a total of 5c an hour in accord with this provision. [Without unions and without such contracts], the increase in wages would have greatly exceeded what has occurred.**

TINY DOUBTS & COLONELS: Although the **Wall St. Journal** found "a tiny doubt gnawing at the minds of cannier labor leaders" who wondered what would happen if prices didn't go up, top AFL and CIO leadership approved the policy. But the AFL withdrew from the United Labor Policy Committee because, it said, ULPC had served its purpose. Behind the split was the CIO plan, elaborated by CIO's Philip Murray in **Steel Labor** recently, to use the ULPC as a "united political action" group in 1952. With the CIO hogtied to the Administration, the AFL, politicians of the old school, seemed to be cutting loose to avoid defeat with Truman in '52.

From leaders of the three big operating railroad unions, entering their second year of army railroad control, came a blast against the Administration for getting tough with workers when they strike while aiding the railroads to stall a settlement. Effect of the stall has been to put profits into the raidroads' pockets (their profits were up 20% in first half 1951), while taxpayers shelled out $300,000 to pay for the administration. Most of the army colonels running the railroads are railroad executives in uniform. Commented the unions:

> **The shoe of government is on the employes' neck, but inhide the shoe is the foot of management.**



The Word, Glasgow

THE LAW

Hawaii judge shows 'outrageous' sanity

THE government's score under the Smith Act rose from 57 to 67 last week In a fifth roundup of persons charged with conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government, six men and one woman were arrested in Honolulu on Tues., Aug. 28. On Saturday three more were arrested in Los Angeles. The Honolulu seven were first held in bail of $75,000 each, as demanded by the government. Later Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger ruled the amount excessive and an "unlawful burden," and said:

> **"Bail was never intended as a punishment before the trial. . . . They haven't been tried or indicted. They shouldn't be punished just because they are accused."**

He set bail at $5,000 each, which was promptly posted by all seven. In announcing the arrests, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath said they were

> **". . . extremely important because of the strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands in our fight against Communism in the Pacific."**

GASKETS AND GIBRALTAR: When news of the bail cut reached the capital, some gaskets blew. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), chairman of a

Senate committee dealing with Hawaiian affairs, called the bail reduction

> **". . . an outrageous act which in my judgment will speedily terminate the judge's service in Hawaii. . . . Judge Metzger has sacrified any right to further consideration."**

Judge Metzger's term expires Sept. 28; the Senator quoted Interior Secy. Chapman as saying he would not recommend reappointment. In Honolulu the judge said:

> **"I suppose Sen. O'Mahoney thinks he knows more about the situation than I do. I don't think so."**

In an unprecedented action, a Hawaii federal grand jury in effect ordered higher bail; Judge Metzger fixed it at $7,500. All seven promptly posted the extra $2,500, were released again. U.S. Dist. Atty. Howard K. Hoddick filed an affidavit calling upon the judge to disqualify himself for "personal bias" against the government, but he refused.

Last January the judge acquitted 39 persons of contempt of Congress charges for refusing to answer questions of the Un-American Activities Committee. At that time, making clear his own opposition to communism, he said:

> **"The Constitution stands there like a rock of Gibraltar. . . . Insofar as I am concerned, people who choose to may belong to the Communist Party."**

SMITH ACT HITS LABOR: The Hawaii roundup had a new and—to the labor movement—ominous angle: among the victims is Jack Hall, regional director of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. He has denied under oath being a member of the Communist Party. It is the first Smith Act arrest of a ranking union leader. When arrested he was heading a team negotiating a new contract for 18,500 sugar

(Continued on Page 4)

UNITED NATIONS

Trygve Lie gets a princely lesson in labor relations

Guardian UN correspondence
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

THE Prince of an Indian state, sitting with an American political science professor and a Uruguayan delegate as the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, clipped the wings of Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie who had come under the fire of his own staff as trying to set up a princely dictatorship over the world organization.

The Tribunal had to decide on basic legal points involving the administration's power to fire UN workers. At a dramatic meeting on Aug. 25, chairman the Maharajah Jam Saheb of Nawanagar ruled in behalf of the Tribunal that every UN staff member has the right:

- To appeal to the Tribunal (the administration claimed only the one-third of "permanent" employes could do so).
- To know the reasons for his dismissal (the administration claimed it had no obligation to state reasons for firing non-permanent employes).

FIVE WITH WHISKERS: The decision opened the way for hearings on the five specific firings which brought the basic questions to a head before the Tribunal. The five, all with excellent records at UN, were:

MRS. MARY JANE KEENEY, American, who in 1949 was summoned before the Un-American Activities Committee to answer charges of being a "Communist courier." (She correctly told the Un-A.A.C. it had no business prying into UN affairs, but was subsequently told to quit the UN building within 24 hours.)
JEANNE PICOU, French.

MAHARAJAH JAM SAHEB
There must be a remedy

RAJA FARES HAWRANI, Syrian.
DR. MONIKA KEHOE, American.
BENEDICT ALPER, American.

Hawrani as well as Mrs. Keeney had been accused of being a 'communist." Three of the five fired had been members of the Staff Committee—a nine-member body elected by the Staff Council (UN "parliament") which represents the Staff Assn. (UN employes' "union") in dealings with the administration. This, and the always unsatisfactory nature of UN employe-management relations, were behind the protest which spread through the staff over the firings. Workers in such an international organization cannot belong to regular unions, and the administration has persistently tried to turn the Staff Assn. into a company union. The Tribunal is the last resort since no recourse to national courts is possible.

"WEED THEM OUT": To handle their case the five hired attorney Frank J. Donner, who also represented the Staff Assn. together with Telford Taylor, prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials of top Nazis. Donner and Taylor described the instability and low morale of UN workers and insisted the administration's contention that it has absolute rights is inadmissible.

The Staff Assn. brief charged that the five lost their jobs because of activities in the Assn. or because of leftist views. Byron Price, Asst. Secy. Gen. in charge of Administrative and Budgetary Affairs, was quoted in the brief as telling one of the dismissed employes on Feb. 8 that "a handful of ringleaders" using "methods straight out of Karl Marx" were stirring up trouble in the Secretariat, and adding: "We have to weed them out."

THE RED PRINCE? The Tribunal's 17-page findings were a "rebuff" to Lie (N.Y. **Times**), "clipping" his power (N.Y. **Herald Tribune**). Asserting its function of finding out whether firings were on reasonable grounds, and whether "due process has been accorded," the Tribunal pointedly asked what efforts had been made to give some of those fired other jobs at UN. (In one case often quoted by UN staffers, an employe who had been there for years was merely told on being fired: "You would not be happy here.")

Attempts by Lie and his close associates such as Price to build a myth of Mussolini-like infallibility around Lie were severely shaken. In an organization supposed to embrace all ideologies on an equal basis, the administration has tended increasingly to blame staff troubles on "'communist agitation"; such rumors have been deliberately peddled to the press, to staff members and to delegations. So far no UN Joe McCarthy has arisen with the gall to accuse the Maharajah Jam Saheb of participating in a red plot to overthrow Lie's prestige.

LIE'S PRESTIGE: Lie will nevertheless carry the defense of his prestige to the next General Assembly; staff members can neither do this nor engage in lobbying. Noting this advantage Lie has over the staff, the Tribunal rejected his contention that he is responsible for staff matters only to the Assembly. To maintain this, it said, amounted to

. . . denying to the aggravated official any remedy whatsoever, unless he succeeds in having his cause espoused by one of the national Delegations. Recourse to such a kind of "diplomatic protection" to be exerted by the Delegations vis-a-vis the organization in favor of members of the staff is one of the evils that the General Assembly and the Secy.-Gen. have always tried to prevent, because it would ruin the independent and international character of the Secretariat prescribed by the Charter.

Thus ended the first phase of the fight for the fired UN workers—a fight whose symbolic importance in such an organization none can miss.

(Continued from Page 3)

workers on 26 plantations. To the ILWU, the arrests were

. . . perffectly timed to coincide with and disrupt current negotiations for renewal of the union's contract in the sugar industry and further to disrupt an attempted settlement of the Lanai pineapple strike. It is too obviously a deal between local politicians and the Big Five employers. . . . It is a new use of the Smith Act and one we knew would sooner or later be made.

The Communist Party issued a statement repeating its original contention that the Smith Act would be used against the labor movement, and called the new arrests "a danger signal to every American union member."

SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS: Hawaii's Big Five, referred to by the ILWU, are giant companies which between them control the island's economy. Their dislike of the union is found in gains made under Hall's leadership: longshore wages have gone up from 70c an hour in 1941 in $1.61 to a present high of $1.43. The foreman a present high of $1.43. Foreman of of the grand jury which indicted the seven is on the payroll of the Mutual Telephone Co.; officers of Mutual include the directors of four of the Big Five.

But on Saturday the plantation owners agreed to a straight 11c-an-hour increase and other gains.

Others in the roundup include Charles Fujimoto, chairman of the CP of Hawaii, and his wife; Kojo Ariyoshi, editor of the Honolulu **Record**, a progressive weekly, and two other employes of the paper. Arrest of the newspapermen heightened fears that the Smith Act will be used to outlaw all opposition publications. Already serving a sentence is the editor of the **Daily Worker**; awaiting trial are the Pittsburgh correspondent for that paper and two editors of the West Coast **Daily Peoples World**. In addition, all six of the Pittsburgh victims are "charged," among other things, with writing for the **Daily Worker**.

In San Francisco Morris Watson, veteran newsman and editor of the ILWU's official organ, sent a letter to publishers, editors and newsmen throughout the country warning of the danger:

If one editor can be arrested for criticizing government policies and authorities, then cannot other editors be arrested?

HERE, THERE AND HOW MUCH: Other Smith Act developments:

LOS ANGELES: All 15 victims still in jail under $50,000 bail each. A newly-formed California Emergency Defense Committee started a statewide campaign for 50,000 signatures on petitions for lower bail.

PITTSBURGH: Bail for six victims set at $20,000 each. Two are free on bond. An earlier sedition case involving two of the Smith Act victims went to the jury; the verdict: guilty.

BALTIMORE: Two women were released when their bail was reduced from $20,000 to $10,000 and $17,500. Earlier attorney Maurice Braverman was released on $5,000 bail. Three are still in jail, one on $30,000, two on $20,000. In Ohio a warrant was issued for one of them on a contempt charge.

NEW YORK: All 17 victims free on bail of $10,000 for citizens, $20,000 for non-citizens. A total of nearly 200 AFL, CIO and independent unions were drafting a letter to Atty. Gen. McGrath asking his support of their request for a Supreme Court rehearing of the Smith Act convictions of the first 11 tried.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born issued a four-page folder on The Right to Bail, copies available from 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N.Y.

A committee of trade unionists was organizing a rally at New York's St. Nicholas Arena in behalf of two of the 17 now awaiting trial—Louis Weinstock, who has served 11 terms as secy.-treas. of District Council 9 of the AFL Painters Union, and Al Lannon, a founder of the Natl. Maritime Union.

The national office of the Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26th St., New York, appealed for volunteers to aid the campaign to repeal the Smith Act.

Kennecott settles in copper strike

(Continued from Page 1)

The "Ching formula": on the eve of the strike federal mediator Cyrus Ching proposed settlement for a 16c-an-hour increase, plus a 4½c-an-hour pension plan already agreed upon. The union promptly accepted (its original demand was 17½c) but Kennecott rejected it. As the strike got under way in some 50 cities the union called on Truman to use his powers to seize the industry and put the Ching proposal into effect; he chose the Taft-Hartley way.

CHING vs. WILSON: There was intra-government wrangling, too. It became known that the night before the strike began, mobilization czar Charles Wilson met with Kennecott president C. R. Cox. Ching expected Wilson to back his proposal, but "authoritative" reports say he told the company to "stand pat." On Thursday Ching re-entered the picture with a resumption of negotiations; some labor spokesmen were hopeful of a settlement.

Some 58,000 Mine-Mill members are on strike, making idle another 42,000 AFL and railroad brotherhood members. The latter say they are not on strike, but will respect Mine-Mill picket lines.

FREEZES & PROFITS: All labor was watching the strike with intense interest; if it wins, it will make the first big dent in the government's wage freeze. Mine-Mill, counting earlier increases, has only a 4c-an-hour margin left in the WSB's "formula increases" allowing a 10% boost over Jan. 15, 1950 levels plus cost-of-living index boosts. If it gets a 16c boost, the freeze will have been breached, opening the way for all other unions to seek over-the-ceiling increases.

In pressing its demands Mine-Mill cited the copper industry's fabulous profits. Anaconda's $25,349,342 profit in 1951's first half was 39% more than in the same period last year; Phelps-Dodge last year made a profit of $5 786 for every employe; general profit increases over last year range from 13% to 296.7%.

Danger of the work was also stressed; in one mine with a total working force of 425 there were 308 accident injuries in 1951's first seven months.

"NO VIOLENCE": Newspapers reported "no violence" as the nationwide strike got under way. Still blacked out was the story of daily violence for the past 11 months in Hanover, N.M., where Mine-Mill has been on strike against the Empire Zinc Co. (GUARDIAN, July 18). Last week six pickets—four women, two men—were released from jail on habeas corpus writs; they had refused to post peace bonds. Two others were in the hospital: one with a gunshot wound in the leg, put there by a hired strikebreaker, another—a woman—with a broken thigh received when scab-loaded cars ran into the picket line running down two women and a teenage girl.

Sheriff Leslie Goforth witnessed the violence but made no arrests. A citizens' committee has demanded his resignation and that of Dist. Atty. Tom Foy. In protest, Mine-Mill shut down every mine in the district, jumping the gun on the nationwide strike by several days.

'We the people are being sunk'

UNDER the heading above, the Aug. 18 issue of the United Mine Workers' **Journal** carried an editorial, excerpts from which are below:

Although the politicians are verbally dousing we the people, morning, noon and night, to acceptance and overlooking of graft, profiteering cost-plus contracts, big-time political-machine operations—upon which the present Administration is founded—sacrificing our freedom, ruinous tax takes and waste in the extravagant use of our tax money, your editor can't find anybody except those with war contracts, political appointees or five to 20 percenters who have any confidence in the Truman Administration. We will exempt laborskates.

We were not surprised when the leaders of the AFL and the CIO—despite their temporary holdouts—walked the chalk line to be tailored and fitted with a political price-fixing yoke which made them think that going along with Truman's higher-tax proposals and the waste and extravagance of the hurrocrats and the military would stand them in good stead politically.

The rank and file of labor may seemingly be inarticulate in deploring and denouncing the political affiliation that both the AFL and the CIO have entangled themselves with in municipal, state and national political machines, but this does not mean that the rank and file of labor are not freely condemning on the local front the higher-ups of these organizations who have accepted the political hurly-burly gang-up on the rank and file which leads right down the road to regimentation.

THE STORY SO FAR

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, young New York parents, are in Sing Sing awaiting appeal of death sentences imposed for "atomic spying." On Aug. 15 the GUARDIAN asked: "Is this the Dreyfus Case of cold-war America?" In a series of articles (of which this is the third) we set out to show that at the least there is such reasonable doubt of their guilt as to make acquittal mandatory under all U.S. legal precedents; and that there are strong grounds for suspecting a political frame-up to inject "communist" motivations into the alleged spy plot.

The plot in question first came to light when, almost five years after World War II, German-born scientist DR. KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS confessed in England to transmitting atomic data to the U.S.S.R. while he was stationed at Los Alamos, N.M., in 1944-5. He implicated Philadelphia biochemist HARRY GOLD. This was apparently the first inkling the FBI had that the most highly-prized secret ever entrusted to their care had got away.

Among wartime Los Alamos personnel questioned by the FBI after Fuchs' confession in Feb., 1950, was DAVID GREENGLASS, former sergeant and machinist there, in the presence of his wife, RUTH. No move was made to arrest either at the time.

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On May 23, 1950, the FBI caught up with Gold, who confessed and indicated he would name others. On June 15, 1950, the FBI arrested David Greenglass. Next day they visited the Rosenbergs, whose relations with the Greenglasses (David is Ethel Rosenberg's brother) had become increasingly strained as a result of business conflicts culminating in veiled threats by David to Julius after Gold's arrest as to what would happen if Julius did not give him $2,000. Julius accompanied the FBI agents to their headquarters in response to Ethel's urgings that "Davey is in trouble—we must help him." At headquarters Julius was told that David had confessed to atom spying and implicated Julius. Yet Julius walked out after three hours' questioning; he was not arrested until a month later—Ethel not until a month after that.

ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG
Enter: the former friends of college days

Our first article described the happy family life and union and political activities—typical of thousands of New York progressives—of the Rosenbergs since their marriage in 1939. Reporter William A. Reuben also told of Julius Rosenberg's wartime visits to Washington in connection with his work for the Bureau of Standards and Signal Corps, and of the contacts briefly re-made there between Rosenberg and his former City College of New York friends, MORTON SOBELL and MAX ELITCHER.

Reuben offered fresh evidence indicating that the "Julius" whose name recurred in government testimony at the trial was not Rosenberg but Dr. Fuchs, who was known by that name to intimates in the U.S. Last week Reuben told how the Rosenbergs first came to the FBI's attention, according to government testimony: through discovery of some old papers in a trunk at Greenglass' apartment, which Greenglass identified—after the agents asked if they were "some of his atom bomb secrets"—as some of Julius Rosenberg's 12-year-old college math. notes. Quickly ascertaining that Rosenberg had been fired from his U.S. Signal Corps job on charges of "communist affiliations" (which Rosenberg vainly denied), the FBI visited and questioned Rosenberg the following day, but did not arrest him even though they told him Greenglass had implicated him.

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That same day Greenglass was arraigned, but his supposed confession was not introduced, nor was there any mention of the Rosenbergs. Instead, Greenglass protested his innocence through his attorney, O. JOHN ROGGE, retained with $4,000 that Greenglass had cached with a relative. He was held in $100,000 bail and placed in solitary confinement.

When Rosenberg was finally arrested a month later, the government's satisfaction in getting to its dragnet an outspoken progressive (none of those who confessed were) was obvious. The FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, arming the press with a dossier on Rosenberg's dismissal from the Signal Corps on charges of Communism, said Rosenberg had made himself available to Soviet espionage agents "so he could do the work he was fated for . . . so he might do something to help Russia."

But on the basis of facts mustered in our last week's article the GUARDIAN asked: Did the FBI lie in telling Rosenberg that Greenglass had confessed, implicating him? Why and how did the alleged details of complicity by the Rosenbergs begin to take shape in the weeks following the FBI's first questioning of Julius Rosenberg—after David and Ruth Greenglass had conferred many times with U.S. prosecutor Saypol, the FBI, defense attorney Rogge and others?

THE ROSENBERG CASE

How the FBI got a witness and a new scapegoat too

By William A. Reuben
GUARDIAN special reporter

GEN. BURGOYNE: ". . . The sooner he is hanged, the better."
AIDE: "We have arranged it for 12 o'clock. Nothing remains to be done except to try him."
—Shaw's "Devil's Disciple"

IN spite of the red-scare headlines resulting from the announcement of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the government still had to make a case against the Rosenbergs.

The FBI was busily checking on the friends, neighbors, business associates etc. of the young progressive couple. For Julius' college mates at CCNY there was a special going-over.

Among these were found two who were made to measure for FBI purposes. One, an electrical engineer named Max Elitcher, had failed to report Communist Party membership in applying for a government job, had eventually quit the job for fear this would be disclosed, and could still be prosecuted for perjury—meaning a possible five-year sentence and ruin. The other, who lived back-to-back with Elitcher in Queens, L.I., had recently (June 21, 1950) taken his family to Mexico for the summer. His name was Morton Sobell, and he was reputed to have once been a member of the Young Communist League.

ELITCHER "CO-OPERATES": While getting a line on Sobell, the FBI took Elitcher to their headquarters on July 20, three days after Julius Rosenberg's arrest. He was told they had information he was involved in espionage. After several hours' questioning he asked to go home and consult his wife. The FBI went with him. Mrs. Elitcher was at home with her two children, a four-year-old and a new baby.

For agents with the FBI's brand of know-how (cf. their obtaining of "testimony" against Harry Bridges), this was a set-up. Within 12 hours Elitcher had signed a statement implicating Julius Rosenberg. He then made a bee-line for the law office of O. John Rogge who was already representing the Greenglasses in the same case. Rogge took the case.

Elitcher's statement said that on two visits to his home in Washington during the war (see GUARDIAN story, Aug. 22) Rosenberg had asked him to spy for the U.S.S.R. but that he had never done so.

KIDNAPING PARTY: On Aug. 3 prosecutor Irving Saypol got a sealed warrant for the arrest of Sobell. On Aug. 16 ten armed men broke into the Sobell apartment in Mexico City, blackjacked him, dumped him into one car of a five-car caravan and drove three days and nights until they reached the U.S. border. There, FBI agents arrested Sobell and took him to New York where he was arraigned Aug. 25 and held in $100,000 bail.

There was still no case against Sobell, except that the Sobells and the Rosenbergs had visited each other from time to time and Sobell had "fled" to Mexico. (There is still no evidence that he was up to anything more incriminating than a vacation. The known facts: his home in Queens was not even sublet; he and his family had booked air passage, rented their Mexico City apartment, in their own names in an apparently normal way.)

FUEL FOR THE BONFIRE: But there, too, Sobell's classmate and neighbor Elitcher came in handy for the FBI. Although in his first two statements (July 20 and 21) Elitcher did not mention Sobell, he finally signed a third statement—"months later," according to his own testimony—which quoted Rosenberg as saying: "Sobell is also in this."

(Sobell was indicted on Oct. 10, stood trial with the Rosenbergs, was found guilty and sentenced to 30 years in prison. No overt acts were charged against him; his conviction depended solely on Elitcher's testimony. Sobell's attorneys called no witnesses nor did Sobell testify in his own defense, in the belief that the jury would reject the unsupported testimony of Elitcher in the face of no government allegations of overt acts. His case, like those of the Rosenbergs, is awaiting appeal.)

Whether or not the government, in kidnaping and arresting Sobell, had any genuine expectation of convicting him, hauling him in helped add fuel to the red-spy bonfire being built up around the Rosenbergs.

MORTON SOBELL and U.S. MARSHALL
Indicted on the basis of one question

MRS. ROSENBERG ARRESTED: Prior to Sobell's kidnaping and arrest, Ethel Rosenberg had been twice called before the federal grand jury. Questioned mainly about her and her husband's political beliefs, she refused answers on constitutional grounds and on Aug. 11, as she left the grand jury room, she too was placed under arrest. Their boys, four and eight, were placed in a public shelter.

On Aug. 17, the day before Sobell's arrest on the Mexican border, the first indictment in the case was handed down. It charged Ethel and Julius Rosenberg with having conspired to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Indicted with them was Anatoli Yakovlev, departed Soviet consular official accused as recipient of the secrets. Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants were Harry Gold and David and Ruth Greenglass. Sobell was not mentioned.

The N.Y. **Times** noted:

> This was the first time that the Government had brought Mrs. Greenglass into the case. . . . U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol said the grand jury had directed that she not be prosecuted. Thus it was indicated that she was cooperating in the investigation and might turn Government witness.

KNOW-HOW AT WORK: The **Times** noted that the indictment listed eleven "overt acts," among them charges that on Nov. 15, 1944, the Rosenbergs conferred with Ruth Greenglass and five days later gave her $500 to go to New Mexico to visit her husband. Another charged Rosenberg with visiting Mrs. Greenglass in N.Y. on Dec. 10, 1944, and receiving information from her.

These notations in the **Times** story of the first indictment indicate how the government's case began to shape up through FBI know-how.

As a first example, the charge against Rosenberg on July 17 when he was arrested dated his alleged activities from "early in 1945." The Aug. 17 indictment charged "overt acts" dating back to Nov. 15, 1944, to cover new allegations by Ruth Greenglass.

A NEW OVERT ACT: On Oct. 10, a new indictment was returned, naming David Greenglass as a defendant in N.Y. (he had already been indicted in New Mexico back in July) and also Sobell in addition to the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev.

On Oct. 19 Greenglass pleaded guilty to the N.Y. indictment and his attorney, O. John Rogge, volunteered the following for him:

> "My client is not absolutely precise about every date mentioned in the indictment, but he is ready to give his statement of what transpired, as he recalls the events."

The third and final indictment was returned on Jan. 31, 1951, a few days before the trial was scheduled to get under way. This indictment (as noted again in the **Times**)

> . . . extends the conspiracy to June 6, 1944. . . . One overt act has been added. . . . It charges Rosenberg with visiting 247 Delaware Av., Washington [Elitcher's apartment], on June 4, 1944.

HOW IT GREW: This chronology, when co-related with U.S. Atty. Saypol's statements and with the testimony given in the courtroom (see next week's GUARDIAN), makes it apparent that:

- On July 17, Julius Rosenberg's arrest was warranted on no other basis than oral allegations about him made to the federal authorities by his in-laws, Ruth and David Greenglass.
- The arrest of Ethel Rosenberg on Aug. 11, and the indictment of Ethel and Julius on Aug. 17, were based en-

(Continued on Page 6)

The Rosenberg Case: FBI at work

(Continued from Page 5)

tirely on the same oral unsupported allegations.

• The kidnaping and arrest of Morton Sobell on Aug. 18 were warranted by nothing except his suspected political beliefs and his being "over the border" when the FBI sought him out—as they did every one of Rosenberg's CCNY classmates.

• Sobell's indictment on Oct. 10 was based on the possibility of his involvement by Max Elitcher, Sobell's former college room-mate and next-door neighbor, under threat of prosecution for perjury.

• The final indictment, on Jan. 31, 1951, contains the first indication of any incriminating allegations given to federal authorities about Julius Rosenberg by Elitcher. The inclusion as an "overt act" of Rosenberg's visit to Elitcher in Washington provides the only support for Greenglass' portrayal of Rosenberg, in the trial later on, as a "master spy" engaged in recruiting others for espionage.

JUSTICE: Thus the case of the people of the U.S. vs. the Rosenbergs, which brought death sentences for them, was built entirely by the Greenglasses—both guilty by their own admissions of committing espionage—and by Elitcher, whose testimony saved him from a 5-year perjury rap and professional ruin.

All three admitted their testimony was rehearsed: Ruth Greenglass consulted with her attorney for a month after her husband's arrest, and then, before signing a statement for the FBI, met for three days in a row in the middle of July, 1950, with Saypol, members of his staff, Rogge, her husband and FBI agents. Elitcher's testimony had been (as he described it) "refined" by "many talks" with the FBI, and each of his three statements contained implicating remarks suggested to him originally by the FBI. And David Greenglass' testimony against the Rosenbergs at their trial was the result of his visiting FBI headquarters "at least 15 times" to discuss the case, and of his giving them "six or seven" statements.

MAX ELITCHER
The setup was a natural

All three admitted during the trial that their original stories omitted at least a dozen salient particulars that were incorporated in their testimony in the courtroom.

Next week: The trial begins

How crazy can you get dept.

(Natural History divn.)

(A free year's sub. is awarded to the sender of each item published under this heading. This week's item was sent by Samuel Wolf, New York, N. Y.)

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6242) to prevent the entry of certain giant snails into the United States.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know whether the gentleman sponsoring this bill would not include beside snails, Communists and radicals. If he did, then I think he would probably get a good bill. . . . I wonder if the gentleman from North Carolina would not include Communists and radicals.

MR. COOLEY. I would not have any objection to that myself.

—Congressional Record Vol. 96, p. 11225, July 27, 1950.

CALENDAR

San Francisco

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CALIFORNIA

Negro 'rape-killing' sentence stirs L. A.

MRS. Margaret Chance, sole Negro on a Riverside (Calif.) jury which last month found Negro Air Force Sgt. Lawrence J. (Bucky) Walker guilty of murder, is the heroine of a defense movement for Walker now snowballing throughout the area.

On March 26, while driving to his post at March Field, Walker slightly side-swiped another car. When he went to a garage later the same day to have the dents in his fender removed, he was arrested for the double murder of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cook, occupants of the other car, and for kidnaping and attempted rape of Mrs. Cook, whose body was found many miles from her husband's.

Those who knew Walker called it a frame-up. A defense was organized, supported by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and lawyers engaged.

DIXIE WOULD BLUSH: Walker was also charged with kidnaping and raping Mrs. Betty Maund and attacking her escort last February. On this charge the jury failed to reach a verdict, and a new trial was set for Oct. 16; but on the Cook murder charges the jury, after wrangling for 20 hours, brought in a compromise "guilty" verdict with a recommendation of life imprisonment instead of death in the gas chamber.

Juror Mrs. Chance said later that she had held out for acquittal, voted "guilty" only to save Walker from a death sentence. A surgeon had testified that the fatal gunshot wounds could not have been caused by a pistol found in Walker's car, and March Field soldiers said they saw Walker at the post at a time making it impossible for him to have committed the murders. Commented Rev. William Thomas:

> "I would not have expected such a crude frame-up in my home state of Mississippi."

A WOMAN'S COURAGE: On Aug. 24, 700 Negroes and whites attended a protest meeting in Riverside's municipal auditorium, in spite of what seemed to be organized pressure to scare them into staying away. Mrs. Chance, who addressed the meeting, said she had received anonymous letters threatening her life if she continued to speak out; Walker's attorneys, Crispus Wright and Leo Branton Jr., were similarly threatened in phone calls and in a letter signed "The Group for Protection of We, the American People."

Overcome at first by the standing tribute to her courage, Mrs. Chance said:

> "You can never know what I had to go through while serving on that jury. . . . Anything I can do now or in the future to help Walker get his freedom, I'm willing to do."

Said Rev. Stephen Fritchman of Los Angeles:

> "We must mourn tonight, not for Walker but for ourselves, if we allow this thing to go unanswered. I am persuaded that an innocent man is imprisoned. We owe it to the American people to help set him free."

For Walker's defense, over $500 was collected at the meeting. Rev. Leroy Wainwright of Ontario offered his Sunday radio time for fund appeal broadcasts.

WALKER & DEPUTY
Mississippi was not so crude . . .

Progressive hold caucuses to map 1952 election fight

THE Independent Progressive Party is taking the long view. It has set up a series of Congressional district caucuses more than a year in advance of the 1952 elections to map campaign strategy and to canvass the field for peace candidates. This will avoid last-minute scrambling for choices.

Especially in Los Angeles county the IPP faces a hard time because of the gerrymandering of the districts by the State Legislature. Three new CD's were created, giving the county 12. The Democrats too face many problems in reshifting forces.

Several IPP caucuses have already been held. Others are scheduled as follows: 15th CD, Sept. 6; 21st and 22d CD's, Sept. 11; 16th and 18th CD's, Sept. 12; 17th CD, Sept. 18.

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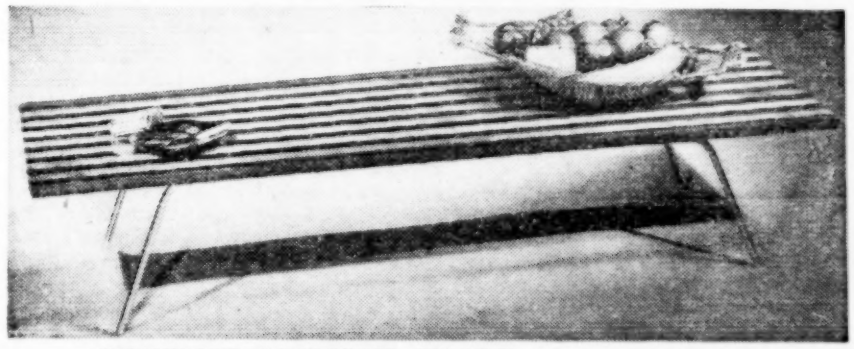

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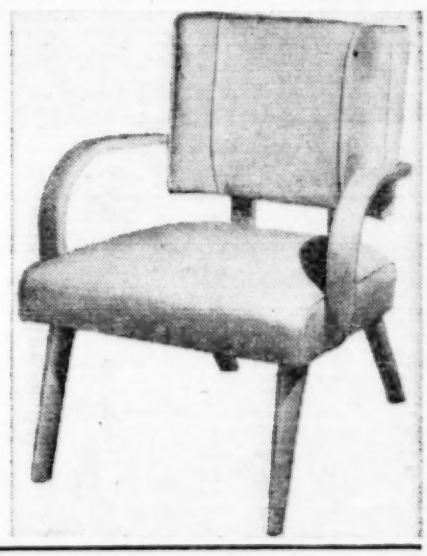

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PEACE

New groups step up anti-war activities

LEADERS of U.S. peace organizations last week placed their hopes in immediate action by the people to prevent a resumption of full-scale war in Korea. The American Peace Crusade, which co-ordinates the work of many active peace groups around the country, appealed for emergency measures. Its co-directors, Rev. Willard Uphaus and Thomas Richardson, proclaimed the week beginning Sept. 2 as "Cease Fire Week," recommended as a minimum goal 50,000 peace messages to Pres. Truman. They urged delegations and phone calls to Congressmen home during recess, motor caravans in all cities, special activities in shops and unions. At a conference in Chicago to plan a five-week campaign, Rev. Uphaus said:

> "I urge all who desire to work for peace to go into action now, with special attention to Congressmen and the President, to see that the killing in Korea stops immediately and that the peace talks are successfully carried through."

The new Chicago Veterans for Peace followed up at once with a 40-car caravan that drove through busy streets with loudspeakers and literature, wound up with a rally in Washington Park; the crowd held its ground through a sudden rainstorm. GUARDIAN's Chicago correspondent Sidney Ordower was among the speakers.

PEACE, IT'S PERILOUS: Last Thursday peace buses, filled mostly with women and children, toured all five boroughs of New York, distributed literature, staged street corner meetings, solicited messages to government leaders. Earlier a group of Bronx youth distributed 50,000 cease-fire leaflets, got 700 signatures on a cablegram to Gen. Ridgway. The S. California Peace Crusade was busy from Santa Barbara to San Diego distributing thousands of postcard messages to the President.

Peace groups in the East Bay area of San Francisco planned 25 peace meetings and demonstrations Sept. 4 to 11 during the Japanese treaty talks.

During the week Warren R. Austin, chief U.S. delegate to the UN, made public a letter warning against peace groups. But in Tacoma, Wash., 100 persons participated in panel discussions during a two-day peace conference sponsored jointly by Citizens Aroused and the Fellowship of Reconciliation; 300 attended a public meeting. In Bridgeport, Conn., 500 persons spent a Sunday at the Pleasant Heights Country Club in a Cultural Festival for Peace sponsored by the Connecticut Peace Council.

American Women for Peace celebrated its first anniversary, began work on plans for a National Congress of Women this fall.

LABOR DAY FOR PEACE: The National Continuations Committee and the Labor Workshop set up at the People's Peace Congress in Chicago this spring worked hard to make Labor Day a day for peace, had substantial union backing in San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit and New York for a Labor Day Declaration of Peace. In Grand Rapids a United Auto Workers local through a labor paper protested use of Labor Day there to begin a war bond drive with UAW president Walter Reuther as the principal speaker. In Detroit the Ford Local of the UAW, biggest in the country, issued a printed record of its 10th anniversary; its major theme: a united labor movement to win peace.

Interest was growing in a proposal for a National Peace Congress of Labor made by Max Awner, assistant editor of the Colorado **Labor Advocate**, official AFL paper. In reply to a favorable response from Hugh Bryson, president of the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards, he said his proposal "caused something less than a sensation so far in 'respectable' labor circles," but that other letters convinced him that thousands in "accepted" unions support the idea.

BUTCHERS AGAINST SLAUGHTER: The official organ of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butchers Workmen (200,000 members) published an editorial signed by its two top officers:

> We have never given up hope that the two systems [capitalism, socialism] can exist peacefully in the same world. Peace in the Korean situation therefore may be the first step towards the accomplishment of a world without human slaughter.

Abroad, the world-wide petition campaign for a peace pact among the five great powers racked up a total of 430,870,591 signatures, not counting the Soviet Union. Also excepted were 13,034,477 signatures taken in the German Democratic Republic during a peoples' referendum against remilitarization of Germany. The peace pact petition was signed by 7,047,821 persons in Korea, 2,000,000 in Japan, 7,000,000 in France, 200,000 in Franco Spain.

2,600 at Penn. Peace Festival

ON Sunday, Aug. 26, a field nestled in the gently rolling hills of Bucks County, Pa., came alive in the name of Peace and Brotherhood. From all over Eastern Pennsylvania came 2,000 workers and farmers, Negro and white, doctors and lawyers, housewives and children. Buses from Philadelphia, automobiles from Coatesville, Lancaster, Reading, York, Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Norristown, Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, and scores of other towns brought them to the state's first Peace and Brotherhood Festival.

FBI agents strutted at the entrance, jotted down license numbers, peered at the crowd with high-powered binoculars. They were ignored.

The people concentrated on doing away with 2,000 ears of corn, a complete barbecued lamb, 1,500 hot dogs, 150 pounds of hamburger, hundreds of gallons of soda and beer, 200 pounds of potato salad and cole slaw, and uncounted pounds of Jewish, Greek, Ukrainian, and Italian dishes; they enjoyed dances of all nations, a complete opera in English by the members of Co-opera, and Philadelphia baritone Eugene Tucker. Speakers represented the American Peace Crusade and the Progressive Party, major sponsoring organizations.

Two hours after dark the last picknickers left. Bucks County farmer John Brickajlik who lent his land directed a starlight clean-up squad, offered his field for next year.

Drawing by Fred Wright

"Look at these Americans with their high standard of living."

"... because you are the voice of life and peace ..."

In Berlin last week, Nazim Hikmet, Turkish poet and fighter for freedom recently released after years in Turkish prison, sent this message to Paul Robeson through GUARDIAN correspondent Eleanor Wheeler:

NAZIM HIKMET
... and Toby Wheeler

I have heard your name for a long time. I have seen your picture in my prison. At Peekskill the American fascists howled at you and the American workers defended you. After I left the prison I heard your voice at a clandestine meeting of a peace committee in my country.

I love you, my brother, because you are the voice of life and peace, the voice of the people. The voice of this great love unites the people of all nations and every race. The men of death are proud of their atomic bombs; we men of peace are proud of your voice. Do not forget, my brother, that you do not sing alone. The men of peace of every nation are by your side.

Japanese Treaty pamphlet

The Palo Alto (Calif.) Peace Club has just published an excellently documented—and highly readable—pamphlet entitled "Report on the Japanese Peace Treaty." Copies may be obtained at cost by writing: Palo Alto Peace Club, 815 Middlefield Rd., Palo Alto, Calif.

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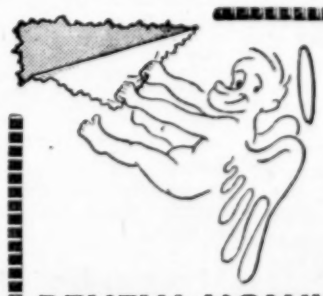

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